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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

1881.

JANUARY 4, 1881.

Dr. Jos. LEIDY in the chair.

Twenty persons present.

Rhizopods as Food for Young Fishes.—Prof. LEIDY remarked that last September he had received a letter from Mr. S. A. Forbes, of the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History, Normal, Illinois, stating that the young of some of the suckers (*Catostomidæ*), *Hypentelium*, *Myxostoma*, etc., “have the intestines packed with tests of *Diffugia* and *Arcella*.” Later, Mr. Forbes sent two slides, with some of the intestinal contents, for examination.

The slide with food from the intestine of the large-scaled Mullet, *Myxostoma macrolepidotum*, from Macinaw Creek, contained the following species:

DIFFLUGIA GLOBULOSA. Shell of rather coarse sand, with larger grains around the mouth; mostly in the shape of the segment of an oval, with the oral pole truncated. Most numerous form.

Measurements of a number were as follows:

1.	Shell	0.18	mm. long;	0.162	broad;	oral end,	0.102	broad.
2.	“	0.18	“	“	0.156	“	“	0.102
3.	“	0.156	“	“	0.15	“	“	0.072
4.	“	0.174	“	“	0.156	“	“	0.09
5.	“	0.198	“	“	0.168	“	“	0.096
6.	“	0.198	“	“	0.21	“	“	0.108

DIFFLUGIA ACUMINATA. Shell mostly slightly unsymmetrical; some with a slight neck, straight or slightly everted at the mouth; a few with